the poor ryots. The main objections to the Regulation were the existence of innumerable boats of all sizes, one or two even in the possession of the lowest paid cooly, the difficulty, delay and expense in getting them registered and re-registered every year even by fairly influential persons, the utter impossibility of the poorest classes complying with the terms of the Regulation and the unlimited room which the indefiniteness of the distinction between private boats and those plying for hire afforded to the subordinate agency for vexatious and extortionate dealings. Among the harassing provisions of the Regulation, he referred to the necessity for obtaining fresh certificates at every transfer of a *vallom* on payment of a whole year's fee at all such times, even in the case of those who hired a *vallom* for a day. A registry had to be effected when the *vallom* had undergone any repair. In the case of *kettuvalloms*, which had to be repaired frequently, the rule was a serious hardship. The rule requiring that, when a *vallom* was loaded, twelve inches of space ought to remain above the water line, the rule requiring that every boatman should be conversant with the Regulation, the rule requiring particular kinds of lights in all moving boats, the rule requiring that one man should always be present in a moored boat, were all framed without a real knowledge of the *valloms* of Kuttanad.

The Member said that the Regulation was an unmitigated piece of hardship and should therefore be repealed, and that the object in view could be achieved by framing and enforcing some rules to regulate the movements of motor boats, steam launches and other mechanically propelled conveyances. If the Government were particular about the revenue from the canals, a small cess on boats entering the tunnel at Varkalai, which was constructed at a great outlay, would fetch a considerably greater amount without so much worry and annoyance to the owners of private boats. He then presented a memorial signed by all the members praying that the Regulation might be repealed.

Dewan's reply.—The whole question will be carefully considered.

(2) Police.

39. Desirability of transferring the Anad and Vellanad pakuthies from the jurisdiction of the Vithurai Police Station to that of Nedumangad.

Mr. K. Narayana Pillai (Member, Nedumangad taluk) said that the pakuthies of Anad and Vellanad were nearer to Nedumangad than to Vithurai. The people of the pakuthies had to go a distance of 11 miles to Vithurai for preferring complaints to the Police. That entailed much delay, inconvenience and expense. The Member therefore requested that the above two pakuthies might be re-transferred to the jurisdiction of Nedumangad station. In reply to a query from the Dewan, he said that, if it was not possible to transfer the pakuthies to the Nedumangad station, the people would be satisfied if they were placed under the jurisdiction of the Kattakadai sub-station, which, the Member said, was 5 miles from Vellanad and 12 miles from Anad.

Dewan's reply.—The proposal made by the Member is now under the consideration of Government and something will be done to remove the inconvenience complained of.

(3) Criminal Justice.

40. Re-transfer to Parassala of the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Neyyattinkara.

Mr. R Narayana Pillai (Member, Neyyattinkara taluk) said that there were two Magistrates in the Neyyattinkara taluk from very early times. An attempt to reduce the number by abolishing the Magistrate's Court at Parassala was made in the time of Dewan Mr. Rama Row, but it was soon found that one Magistrate was not able to cope with the cases filed and that the people were put to immense difficulties and therefore the Magistrate's Court at Parassala was re-established. With the idea of separating the revenue and magisterial work, the transfer of the Parassala Magistrate's Court to Neyyattinkara was ordered, while, to attain the same object in other taluks, new courts were started at Colachel, Varkala, Paravur, Tiruvattar and other places. The present arrangement of having only one Magistrate for the whole of the Neyyattinkara taluk caused great hardship to the inhabitants

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of the northern pakuthies and the work for the single Magistrate was more than he was able to cope with. At Parassala, there were a Munsiff's Court, a Magistrate's Court and a Police Station, all of which were now removed. It was therefore necessary to re-establish the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Parassala to ensure the safety of the place.

Dewan's reply.—Parassala is only 6 miles from Neyyattinkara. Government do not see sufficient reasons to establish a separate Magistrate's Court at Parassala.

41. Some urgent needs of the Chirayinkil taluk.

Mr. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar (Member, Chirayinkil taluk) said that he would first speak of the necessity for a First Class Magistrate's Court at Attungal. The present arrangement of a Tahsildar-Magistrate at Attungal and a Stationary Second Class Magistrate at Varkala did not work satisfactorily. Both courts were not centrally situated in respect of the pakuthies over which they had jurisdiction. The Member therefore requested that either the Tahsildar-Magistrate should be invested with first class powers or a re-distribution of the territorial jurisdiction of the two Magistrates should be made.

(2) The bar across the Attungal river near Anjengo, called Muthalapozhi, should be cut open when required by the people through the agency of the Agricultural Department in the interests of the ryots of the Sarkara and Azhur pakuthies. The Public Works Department now cut it open at fixed times independently of the floods in the river.

(3) A fish-curing yard should be opened at Perumathurai or anywhere near Anjengo. The volume of trade in fish in those places was bound to improve with the establishment of a fish-curing yard.

(4) A manure depot should be opened at Mamom in Attungal. There was a cattle market at the place recently opened by the local Town Improvement Committee and the manure there could also be utilized thereby. There was also a veterinary officer at that place. The cost of opening a manure depot would therefore be only very small.

(5) Grazing grounds for cattle should be reserved at Attungal. The people were prepared to render any support in the matter. The Tahsildar and the local Town Improvement Committee might be asked to report on the necessity for grazing grounds in the town.

(6) A Government or grant-in-aid technical school giving instruction for the diplomas in agriculture, commerce, carpentry, weaving, surveying and levelling, and pottery, should be established at Attungal. There was already a grant-in-aid weaving institute there. The survey school at Nedumangad might be shifted to Attungal. The Member requested that a committee, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the Superintendent of the School of Arts and the Chirayinkil Tahsildar, might be appointed to report on the question.

(7) Three more large temporary sheds for the new Higher Grade Secondary School at Attungal should be constructed before the end of the year in the interests of education.

(8) The Member also prayed that a paid stamp-vendor should be appointed at the taluk treasury. The people now found great difficulty in obtaining stamps. The treasury would issue stamps only once a week, and for about four days in every week, no stamps would be available, though there were about 13 men selling stamps. The man had only to be paid Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, against the 3 per cent discount on a sale of Rs. 60,000 worth of stamps in a year.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

42. Necessity for divesting the Tahsildar-Magistrate of Shencottah of his revenue functions and investing him with the power to dispose of appeals from the local Sub-Magistrate.

Mr. B. Aunda Pillai (Member, T. I. C., Shencottah) said that the same officer had to attend to civil, revenue and magisterial work in Shencottah, besides the work of the President of the local Town Improvement Committee. He had to go on circuit-

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